#### ENTOMOLOGICAL NEWS.

Hbn., sugar, August. C. piatrix Grt., sugar, August. Parthenos nubilis Hbn., sugar, August. Pseudanthræcia coracias Gn., sugar, September. Argillophora furcilla Grt., sugar, September. Homopyralis discalis Grt., sugar, August. Pangrapta decoralis Hbn., sugar, June. Pityolita pedipalalis Gn., light, July. Philometra longilabris Grt., light, July. Megachyta lituralis Hbn., light, July. Spargaloma sexpunctata Grt., light, July. Capis curvata Grt., light, July. Herminia morbidalis Gn., light, August. H. petrealis Grt., light, August. Renia restrictalis Grt., light, June. Heterogramma rurigena Grt., light, June. Bomolocha baltimoralis Gn., light, June. B. bigugalis Walk., light, June. B. albalinealis IWalk., light, July. Tortricodes bifidalis Grt., light, June.

## GEOMETRIDÆ.

Eudropia effectaria Walk., June. Boarmia crepuscularia Tr., June. Therina eudropiaria G. & R., May. T. semimendaria Walk., May. Lobophora vernata Pack., May. L. anguilineata Grt., May. Chœrodes climataria S. & A., June. Aplodes latiaria Pack., June. Orthofidonia exornata Walk., June. Metanema carnaria Pack., June. M. inatomaria Gn., June. Caberodes confusaria Hbn., June. Corycia semiclarata Walk., May. Azelina hubnerata Gn., June. Acidalia inductata Gn., June. Plagodis alcovlaria Gn., June. Fidonia notataria Walk., June. Petrophora populata L., May.

By a comparison of these lists it will be evident that this region affords a rich field for collecting. Many additional species, and possibly new forms, may yet be discovered, especially when we consider that the insect fauna of the mountainous portion is still practically unknown.

# NOTES UPON LARRADÆ.

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#### By WM. HAMPTON PATTON, Hartford, Conn.

#### LIRIS.

This genus, founded upon a male type with peculiar tarsi, may be characterized as follows: Mandibles not dentate without, but with a shallow median notch; Q mandibles dentate within,  $\delta$ mandibles not dentate within. Marginal cell pointed, not appendiculate, reaching as far as third submarginal cell. Ocelli and metathorax as in *Tachytes*.

1892.]

**Liris coxalis** n. sp.—Clypeus rounded and somewhat produced at apex; fore coxæ of male separated by two slender processes of prosternum, of female contiguous. Length about one inch; Florida. Black; mandibles, except apical third, tawny; tarsi, at least in the middle, brown. Face with tawny pile; posterior tibiæ of  $\mathcal{Q}$  and anal valve of  $\mathcal{Q}$  with brown hairs, anal valve of  $\mathcal{J}$  silvery; thorax and first segment with pale hairs;  $\mathcal{Q}$  apex of segments one and two,  $\mathcal{J}$  apex of segments one, two and three, silvery. Tegulæ and wings pale ferruginous, apical third fusco-violaceous. Resembles *Tachytes elongatus* Cr. in coloration, and is but little longer.

#### TACHYSPHEX.

Represented in this country by *Larra analis* Fab.; it is scarcely a distinct genus. It differs from *Larra* only in the hind ocelli being oval, and the metathorax resembling *Lyroda*. Other sections of *Larra* and *Tachytes* have as good a claim to a generic name.

### LARROPSIS n. gen.

LARROPSIS TENUICORNIS (*Larrada tenuicornis* Smith) Type. Second submarginal cell petiolate. Resembles *Ammosphecidium* in many characters, but differs in many others. I have taken this species in Connecticut and upon the calyx nectar-glands of *Tecoma* in Virginia.

LVRODA SUBITA Say.—This species is peculiar for its non-fossorial tarsi, and may belong to *Didineis* (nec *Alyson*). •Its method of carrying *Nemobius*, which it catches to feed its young, is interesting. It holds the cricket by clasping the base of the antennæ between its mandibles and clypeus, the minute teeth here preventing the antenna from slipping—this explains the use of the teeth on clypeus.

BOTHYNOSTETHUS = PISONITUS Shkd. = SILAON Picc.

Tachytes cælebs Pttn. is & of T. ABDOMINALIS.

Larra divisa Pttn. is 9 of L. ÆTHIOPS Cress.

TACHYTES MANDIBULARIS Pttn.—This species is common in Hartford, forming hillocks, three or four inches in height and the same in breadth of base, upon sidewalks and lawns about September first. It stores up *Xiphidium* for its brood.

Equatorial Africa promises another treasure to civilization. It is a much scented plant, the branches of which carried about the persons will frighten away mosquitoes.—*Philadelphia Record*.